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The Motion Picture CAMERA Magazine

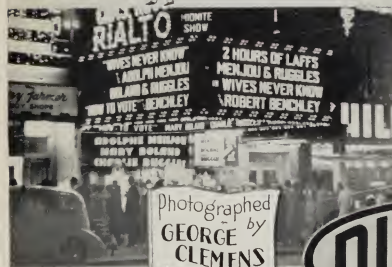
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after an extensive trip throughout Europe
shooting travel pictures in color for one of our
Major studios. Roos will give interesting ex-
periences he encountered on this trip.

● What are the Studios doing about color still
photography? Magozines and newspapers are
demanding colored stills. We are looking into
this activity and hope to report to you in our
next issue.



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American Cinematographer

December
1936

Patent Troubles Seem To Be Brewing

an
Editorial

FORTUNATELY THE MOTION picture business has been reasonably clear of patent litigation. During the early days of the industry when it was controlled by the Motion Picture Patents Company there was considerable side stepping until the courts stepped in and threw many of the essential rights open to all comers.

Recently the major producers exchanged patent privileges and pooled the rights they controlled on background projection. A very commendable move.

Now, according to minor rumblings, there seems to be an agitation to foment litigation on optical printing patents. What the claims are based on we do not know. Where right stands we do not know.

We are more interested in the ethical aspect of the whole patent situation. We are sure the producers realize it is cheaper to buy before than pay through the courts afterwards. Fortunately for the industry we have not had many unscrupulous producers or mechanics. Now and then there have been claims of lifting design and claiming the credit with the higher-ups. Outside mechanics have submitted ideas and the insiders have appropriated them as their

own brain child. There are claimed to be cases where a few have not had the courage to tell the producer that the article is infringing because they were the ones who encouraged the making of the item in the first place.

The large electric companies learned their lesson a good many years ago to handle patentable items carefully. Recently an inventor wanted to submit an item to one of these companies. They insisted that he submit his patent papers before they would even look at it.

Sometimes a designer may inadvertently imitate something he has seen, forgetting where and when he saw it and believing he imagined the thing.

More care exercised by the designers, more research will mean less trouble. Infringements on a camera were recently settled, according to report, by that studio buying several of the cameras upon which they were infringing.

WHILE THE TWELVE months just closing brought forth no technical development of a revolutionary nature, they have brought much that is of more lasting value: detail improvements in materials, equipment and methods which the industry can assimilate in its stride. It is especially significant that during 1936 virtually every studio began in some fashion the long-deferred task of replacing obsolescent equipment, much of which had been in service since the coming of sound nearly a decade ago. Heretofore, while more modern equipment was available, the studios have seemed either unable or unwilling to invest in it. This year they bought—in lots of a dozen cameras here, two or three hundred lamps there, and a half-score dollies elsewhere. It is an extremely healthy sign.

Methods.

Throughout the industry, production-schedules have been increased. More pictures are being made, and more money spent on production, than in any year since the start of the depression. In many quarters, too, there appears a definite reaction against the ultra-cheap "Class B" production. As regards specials, budgets have reached new all-time highs, and more big, expensive pictures have been made than have been in many years.

The much-heralded color "boom" did not materialize; but in its place came a more fundamentally sound development: the production of nearly a score of color features, in several different processes, by both major and independent producers. This permitted a more intelligent exploration of the problems and possibilities of color than could be possible in a wild, industry-wide scramble for "something in color."

In all phases of the business—production, distribution and exhibition—there have been fruitful moves toward standardizing details of basic equipment and practices. A more understanding cooperation between studios as to technical things is also evident.

Influence of Foreign Elements.

In this field, the influence has been primarily in the opposite direction. A definitely increasing number of Hollywood's outstanding technicians have been engaged by foreign producers, especially in England. In that country, too, more than a few American firms have established either branches or Anglo-American subsidiary companies to serve British producers. Notably among them are such firms as Mole-Richardson, Technicolor, and others, who have British affiliate companies, and the Dunning Process Co., with a working agreement with the Humphries Laboratory making both Dunning Process shots and the new Dunning-color process available on both sides of the Atlantic. Cinecolor, on the other hand, has established trans-Pacific connections, with a color-laboratory in the Orient.

At least one American producer—Walter Wanger—is planning to produce American productions in Italy, in collaboration with the Italian Government. News reports indicate that the Italians are planning a determined assault on a place in the production sun.

Raw Materials.

Insofar as professional film is concerned, the improvements have been largely in detail, and unpublished. The Agfa firm quietly introduced a new film bearing the old name, "Superpan," but featuring increased speed and improved fine-grain characteristics. Similarly, the same firm has replaced its previous "Finopan" background-film with a new emulsion of softer gradation, but the same name. The Agfa Infra-Red sensitive film, recipient of an Acad-

Technical

emy technical award, has gained notably in popularity, being used in every studio. Du Pont has made similar improvements in detail, but none of a revolutionary nature. The Eastman forces report similarly, indicating that while many detail improvements were made in all emulsions, only one professional film was deemed sufficiently changed to merit a new type classification. This is the "1357" sound-recording positive, made for variable-area recording by ultra-violet light. Under ordinary light, this emulsion shows little, if any change from the previous "1359" type; but it has somewhat more sensitivity in the ultra-violet region.

In substandard materials there has been considerably more activity. Most notable, unquestionably, is the remarkable popularity of Eastman's Kodachrome natural-color film. Despite its greater cost, this film is proving at least as popular as black-and-white (as judged by the volume of both handled in Eastman processing-plants). In some districts, it is reported that 60% of the plant's output is Kodachrome processing, with the remaining 40% spread over all types of black-and-white.

During the year, a number of important advances have been made in Kodachrome. Early in the year, a special Kodachrome emulsion, known as "Type A," was developed for use under incandescent lights. Soon after, both emulsions were made available for users of 8mm. cameras. Early in the fall, improvements in processing, and also in a new emulsion, increased the daylight-speed of the film notably. For earlier emulsions, the Weston-speed rating was increased by processing changes from 4 (15° Scheiner) to 6 (17° Scheiner). The new emulsion ("9120" and over) combined with the new processing, raises the speed-rating to approximately 10 (19° Scheiner). At the same time, 35mm. Kodachrome for miniature cameras (Leica, Contax, etc.) was made available.

In the substandard black-and-white field, Agfa also introduced a new high-speed Panchromatic 16mm. film known as "Hypan," and described as an intermediate between regular panchromatic and Superpan, at a price more popular than that of Superpan.

Gevaert introduced its 16mm. reversal film to the American market, and is also manufacturing a low-cost pre-split 8mm. film for the new Univex 8mm. camera.

Cameras.

The hoped-for noiseless camera did not put in an appearance during 1936, but a very welcome sign of progress was the fact that several studios in this country have invested in new and modern camera equipments. Samuel Goldwyn put a number of the de Luxe Mitchell "NC" self-blipped cameras into service. Paramount is re-equipping with the latest type of silenced Mitchells, 10

Progress in the Industry During 1936

by
The Editors

of which are going into service immediately. The De Brie "Super-Parvo" camera, integrally blimped, made its debut on actual production in Hollywood, though used for some time in Europe, and in studios in New York, Detroit, and elsewhere. Several have been used on production at the Twentieth-Century-Fox studio, and at Universal.

An interesting new color-camera was developed by the Dunning Process Company. This camera uses two films, side by side, passing through a double pilot-pin movement, and receiving their images through a Harrison "Multi-chrome" optical unit on the lens. This design eliminates the loss of definition in the rear (red) negative, common to bipack processes. The camera also incorporates a noteworthy feature by which the filter-balance is controllable, and may be adjusted by visual inspection through the finder.

In the standard field, Bell & Howell supplemented their "Straight 8" Filmo camera (using pre-slit 8mm. film) with a virtually identical model for standard 8mm. The Eastman Kodak Company introduced an excellent magazine-loading 16mm. camera embodying numerous refinements. As this goes to press, home-movie making is being brought to a vast new group with the introduction of the Univex 8mm. camera. This will sell for approximately \$12, and use pre-slit Gevaert 8mm. film retailing at 60c per roll, with an additional charge of 30c for processing. A similarly low-priced projector is also made, bringing the cost of buying and operating a home-movie outfit within the reach of thousands who previously could not afford the hobby.

Accessories.

The Fearless Camera Company introduced a new camera-dolly in which the features of both the crane-type ("Velocitor") and the turntable-type ("Rotambulator") are combined. In it a spring-counterbalanced crane arm is mounted on a revolving turntable, which in turn is carried on a four-wheeled chassis.

Emil Oster, Camera Executive at the Columbia Studio, developed an accessory which should be invaluable for high-speed camerawork. This is a motor-drive which eliminates the complication and uncertainty of hand-cranking a high-speed shot through a gear-box. The new drive consists of a 110-Volt Universal series-wound motor

capable of speeds up to 12,000 rpm. This drives the camera direct. The motor's speed is controlled by a remote-control rheostat, and the camera speed is indicated by a tachometer coupled between motor and camera. The device permits operation by remote control at any speed from 24 to 192 frames per second, and even at full speed starts quickly and will pull a full 1,000-ft. roll of film through the movement.

The Fried Camera Co. developed a special underwater housing for the three-color Technicolor camera.

Several improved types of blimps have been developed, both by the studios themselves and by equipment firms. The Raby blimp is gaining popularity, being used in many studios. Specially modified Raby blimps are being ordered in quantity to house Paramount's new Mitchell cameras.

During the year the new Photospot was brought into the American market. This electric photo meter by an arrangement of pre-setting both film speed and shutter speed gives a direct lens reading.

Lenses.

An outstanding special-purpose development is a universal-focus lens-mount developed by Hal Mohr, A.S.C. This makes use of a standard Leica "Summar" lens, which is mounted in a ball-and-split-socket mount so that the lens may be rotated about its optical centre, or nodal point. In use, this permits an effect similar to that obtained with a swing-back "still" camera; i.e., altering the plane of focus from a plane at right angles to the optical centre-line of the camera to a diagonal position relative to the camera. This gives an effect of universal focus along this diagonal plane, though the focus drops off normally on both sides thereof.

Lighting.

The trend to lower levels of illumination, and fewer lighting units still continues. This is particularly noticeable in Technicolor cinematography, and is attributable alike to improvements in the process itself; more efficient beam-distribution on the part of the new H.I. Arc spot-lighting units; and to increasing familiarity with the process.

Mole-Richardson introduced several new Fresnel-lensed lamps in both the Incandescent and the Arc types. These include the (incandescent) "Senior Solarspot," a 5,000-Watt unit; the "Ultra H.I. Arc," a 150-Ampere high intensity unit; and the "Type 60," a small 60-Ampere arc said to outperform the older 80-Ampere rotaries. The Fresnel-lensed "Solarspots" came into general use in every studio. Twentieth-Century-Fox announced a program of completely replacing reflector lamps with these new units.

A new Photoflood globe, known as the "No. 2 Photoflood," was introduced by General Electric. It is rated at twice the intensity of the familiar No. 1 Photoflood, and has burning life of six hours.

Special-process Cinematography.

The outstanding development in this field was legal, rather than technical. It was a cross-licensing agreement by which the major producers arranged to effectively pool all existing patents relating to special-process cinematography, and provide for licensing under future patents. A provision is also made by which non-members of the agreement, such as Independent producers, industrial studios, etc., may obtain licenses. This move quashed an

Continued on page 510

Rhythmic Optical Effects for Musical Pictures

A SCUT A DOZEN years ago, the Russians developed a technique of rhythmic cutting which they termed "Montage." It was simply the basic silent-picture cutting technique developed to accent rhythm—but it was most effective. Here in America, we added to this technique the special effects obtainable through optical printing, and made it a part of our own pictures. When sound came we synchronized music sound-effects to the rhythm of the montage, and found a new means of expressiveness.

In these applications, especially when used in dramatic pictures, the relationship between the musical and visual rhythms must of necessity be extremely subtle. In the actor's phrase, the trick must be "underplayed" if it is not to disturb the dramatic values of the story.

During the last three or four years, however, the search for novelty in musical films has led to a new use of this eye-and-ear rhythm wherein the rhythm is deliberately accented to heighten both the effect of rhythm and the effect of novelty. Here, filmic and musical rhythm is stressed—exaggerated—until it is obvious; a "montage in swing-time," as it were.

This newer use of rhythmic technique would be virtually impossible without today's optical-printing technique. Dramatic montages would still be possible without the optical printer; in some cases they might even be better if the cutter's shears was the only available tool. But music-film rhythm tricks have from their inception been based on optical printing, and especially on novelty optical transitions. It is a source of great gratification to me that the RKO Special Effects staff, and particularly Optical-printer expert Lynn Dunn, have been the pioneers in this field. This first hint of this new technique occurred about four years ago, in a little musical short entitled "So This is Harris." This was simply an experiment in synchronizing trick optical transitions with accented musical rhythms; but it received an unusual response from the press and public. Literally, it was the starting-point of the modern musical.

There followed "Melody Cruise," the first musical feature made with this technique. It was, as one critic expressed it, "a rhapsody for optical printer, accompanied by Charlie Ruggles." Next came "Flying Down to Rio," which really introduced both Fred Astaire and the modern concept of a music-film. From it, the chain of Astaire musicals grew, each of which has made a more comprehensive use of optico-rhythmic trickery than its predecessor. So far, the culmination of this development has been the "shadow-dance" ("Bojangles of Harlem") number in "Swing Time," which many critics have termed the high-spot of the picture.

While space does not permit a full analysis of the development of this technique, it may be mentioned that at first all that was attempted was a single transition, accompanied by proper musical effects. For instance, in one of these earlier films a polka-dot transition was used, in which the new scene appeared in a number of irregularly spaced round patches on the old one, to a tinkling musical accompaniment that struck a note at the appearance of each circle. From this, things have progressed until now we often plan a whole dance or song sequence as a unit, with action, music, and "wipes" in perfect,

highly rhythmic synchronism. Optical tricks are also used, as in the shadow dance, as a basic part of an apparently straightforward scene, to create novel effects.

This technique requires special planning, of course, and often special techniques and equipment. In an ordinary dramatic montage, we generally produce the visual effect first, and let the musicians devise the sound and music accompaniment afterwards. In a musical, this must be reversed. The music is written first, and we must pattern our optical treatment to coordinate with it. This usually begins in a serious "story conference" between Director, writers, and special-effects staff. Ideas are suggested, changed, revised and revamped; by the time the shot is completed, no one man can take full credit for the idea, though Lynn Dunn, as the optical printer expert, usually deserves credit for the actual execution of the shot.

In some instances, the finished shot may be a composite assembled by means of several different trick processes. For instance, in one picture we had a song-sequence in which the scene behind the singer changed several times to show what he was singing about. These backgrounds were made by straightforward photography. Then they were joined together with effectively rhythmic optical wipes, on the optical printer. Finally, they were placed behind the singer by the familiar projection-background process. Some of the background-shots, if I recall aright, also contained miniatures, and the scene as a whole was bound to the rest of the picture with optical wipes.

A virtually unlimited range of possibilities for rhythmic wipes can be made by combining moving film-mattes with ingenuity in an optical printer. A dripping wipe, for instance, or a revolving one, is not only unusual on the screen, but effective when set to music. The "turn-over" transitions used in "Flying Down to Rio" for introducing the characters can also be played rhythmically, as can the "card" wipe introduced in the same picture. Some of these require special optical printer attachments, such as a means for moving the printing-head, special moving mechanical mattes, and so on.

The "shadow dance" number required the use of a somewhat complicated system of optical printing, in which two or more printer-heads are used in connection with a single camera-head and a partially-reflecting mirror. In making this shot, we photographed the shadows before we photographed the figure that apparently cast them.

by
Vernon L. Walker, A.S.C.
Chief of Camera Effemts, RKO Studio.

Continued on page 514



Showing some of the principal lights for a color "set-up." Tony Gaudio in light sunshade under camera.

Lighting Color on a Black-and-White Schedule

I HAVE JUST finished photographing a Technicolor feature on almost exactly the same schedule that would have been allowed for the same job in black-and-white. We made "God's Country and the Woman" in exactly 59 shooting days, which included a long and strenuous location trip to northern Washington.

In the studio, we made our interiors almost exactly the way we would have done them in monochrome. Unit for unit, I did not change my lighting a bit for color. The only concession I made to the three-color camera was that where, in black-and-white, I would ordinarily use a "broad" or a "rifle" for general lighting, I substituted a Side Arc; and where I would use a "Junior Solarspot" for spotlighting black-and-white, I used a "H.I. Arc" for color. The arc units radiate a more intense light, it is true; but the increase is not so great that I'd be afraid to step into the same set with a black-and-white camera, and guarantee equally good monochrome photography. The electrical load was undoubtedly increased—but not enough to make the studio's financial men shake their heads.

All of this was an amazing change from the conditions I encountered seven years ago when I photographed "On With the Show," the first "all-talkie" musical in color.

by
Gaetano Gaudio, A.S.C.

In those days, everything was a problem. Certain colors had to be avoided, since the process wouldn't reproduce them; others had to be achieved by showing the camera an entirely different tone. Make-up was unbelievably unnatural. But the biggest problem was lighting. The two-color Technicolor of those old days demanded an unbelievable amount of light. To make matters worse, we had only the old, inefficient "broadside" and Sun Arcs. They were noisy. They flickered badly, often ruining our best "takes." And they threw very unsatisfactory beams.

Today, things are different. On "God's Country and the Woman" I used about one-third less light than I did

Continued on page 512



Henry
Sharp
A.S.C.

The Dignity of Cinematographic Simplicity

by
Harry Burdick

prevailing practice. These scenes flow past the audience eye. There is no time for elaborate and detailed observation of miscellaneous detail. There is time only for a desired impression to be obtained. This means bold strokes, emphasis on major items.

Why then, asks Sharp, present a family living room as a display room of a furniture maker? Such multiplicity of scene embellishment serves only to detract interest away from the salient story.

Not that he suggests returning to two-wall sets and painted back-drops. Not at all. The most lavish production lends itself to his underlying trend of technique.

Audiences look for quality in production. But seven choirs, as instance, of vague and assorted antecedents do not necessarily imply the tone afforded by a single chair of charm and dignity.

There is character in line and dignity in simplicity. Nurtured to suitable length it can be awe-inspiring in appeal. Sharp cites the noted granite shaft honoring George Washington in the nation's capital. Surely, it would not be the more impressive were it engraved with whirligigs, scrolls and geegaws.

The old school of painters, the Old Masters, knew the untiring charm of this technique. One can sit and gaze for hours at their works in Old World galleries; every minute bringing new discoveries of story told in simple line and color. Yet the most hurried glance captures the spirit imbued to the canvases.

It is reverse to the blotantly dressed woman whose furbelows blind possible admirers to the wearer's personality.

Sharp gains these cinematographic effects by scrupulous elimination of disturbing and detouring detail. Keen consideration for composition along sound and recognized artistic bases. Adroit italicizing by light of dominant motivation, with detail falling away to subordinate shadow.

Sharp subscribes to the old-fashioned notion that motion pictures should move—that story should be revealed so far as possible by visual movement on the screen. Theoretically at least, he holds, the picture of itself if stripped of its sound track should tell an understandable and audience-holding tale. This, he maintains, is still the picture business.

On such a substantial picture base, dialogue, sound and music can be erected as superstructures to top off the

Continued on page 513

IF YOU WERE to ask of Henry Sharp, A. S. C., what he considers the paramount premise of cinematographic compositions—and there's no good reason why you shouldn't—he will immediately and enthusiastically sum it up in the one word Simplicity.

If pressed, he will expound in Websterian definitiveness and particularize that, to him, pictures flowing from his cameras should be sincere, natural, intelligible, clear and devoid of excessive or artificial ornament.

He stresses a straight-forward, comprehensible recitation of pictorial story uncluttered with extraneous and irrelevant matter.

Condidly, he confesses to having come under the influence of several of his immediate circle of friends. They are theater owners. Close to the picture pulse of the public, these exhibitors are reliable barometers of audience preferences. They are constantly reporting to Sharp that the cash customers look for two prime factors in their screen amusement—*Stor and Story*.

In their entertainment-seeking minds, audiences prefer films that unfold engrossing story development in style that can be followed without undue mental effort.

Tempo of current film construction is rapid. Scenes flow across the screen in speedy order. Fast, vivid cuts are

Editor's Note: We offer this theory on Third Dimension pictures for those who are experimenting with this sort of photography. The author does not make extravagant claims for it, but presents it to those other experimenters for what it is worth. Seemingly he has patented some phases of it. Expositions of this nature are interesting to those thinking along the same line. We know that third dimension in pictures would be a more important advance than color.

NO VISUAL APPARATUS is required by the audience to obtain the effect of depth in a theatre. A recent demonstration was given at my home. Some of the scenes showed a true depth—such depth as could be seen in a stereoscope. In the "Bridgeport Sunday Post" paper of August 23rd also a few words were mentioned as a third dimension lens in the "Film Daily" of August 26th. This invention is now patent pending. A person will see the third dimensional effect with two eyes or one eye, no aid to the eye is necessary.

Many attempts have heretofore been made in the field, particularly of motion pictures, to solve satisfactorily the problem of obtaining a stereoscopic effect to the screen. Left and right eye or angle images have been used. According to the present invention, the problem is solved according to another theory. This theory, the correctness of which I have demonstrated in practice, is that if any object in a field of view is viewed when x-feet dis-

Experimenting with Third Dimensional Motion Pictures

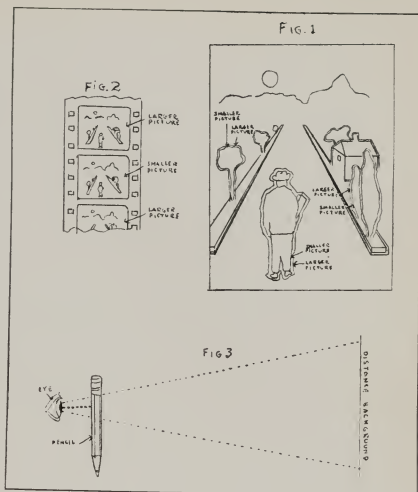
by
David Gordon

tance, and then viewed as it appears x+y feet or x-y feet distance, and these two pictures are viewed not simultaneously, but consecutively, and with that rapidity of consecutivity satisfactory in utilizing the phenomenon of persistency of vision which made the first motion picture possible, a satisfactory illusion of depth and solidity is obtained. According to the present invention the images are not taken from different angles, but from the same angle.

When a scene is being photographed objects which are at different distances from the lens of the camera, the nearest object will show the greatest difference between the two different size images, the next nearest object will show the next greatest difference, and this will continue according to the differentiations indicated, with regard to more and more distance objects throughout the foreground and the background. Thus very far distance objects will have practically no depth or solidity, but near and near objects will have greater relief.

As will be seen in Fig. 1 there are two different size images photographed from life, one a smaller picture superimposed over a larger picture, for instance, the outlines marked smaller picture showing the arrows pointing to a tree, a man, a bush, while the outlines marked larger pictures with the arrows pointing to said tree, said man, and said bush. Those objects in the foreground show a comparatively large size differentiation, while the image components at the extreme background, notably the far reaches of the sidewalks, the distance hill lines, and the sun above the latter show no differentiation whatsoever.

Fig. 2 shows the different size pictures are not superimposed as in Fig. 1, but instead the small and large pictures are separated and photographed in the usual way, first the large, then the small picture, then the large



picture, etc., according to the invention in alternate rapidity.

In photographing the two different size images alternately as in Fig. 2, the lens of the camera can be moved slightly forward to the scene and then back again, or the lens with the film can be moved at the same time to cause first the large and then the small image, of course synchronization will be necessary with the shutter of the camera. A lens can be placed in front of the camera and moved, or else bodily moving the camera and the like to cause small and large pictures.

The idea was perceived from the idea that a person sees depth in life with one eye as well as two eyes. Fig. 3 illustrates a very simple experiment which anyone can perform without special apparatus to demonstrate the cor-

Continued on page 514



A.S.C. MEMBERS ON PARADE

● **Robert Plinck, A.S.C.**, has just finished a picture at Fox-20th Century and is enjoying a few days vacation.

● **E. O. Blackburn, A.S.C.** is a mighty busy hombre keeping Bill German busy. German is on from New York City for a few weeks to keep in touch with west coast production activities.

● **Pev Marley, A.S.C.**, is back on the job at R.K.O. after a few weeks of illness. However, before reporting for work Pev spent several days on the golf course to sort of get his strength back, or was it to keep that stance in good working order?

● **Sol Polito, A.S.C.**, has been given the soft job of shooting a few tests. Sol appreciated this after the hard schedule he has been going through.

● **Norbert Brodine, A.S.C.**, is shooting the Hal Roach musical. This is one of the most ambitious pictures attempted at this studio.

● **Hal Mohr, A.S.C.**, has been given a script to look over at Universal studios with the idea of Hal directing that opus. Hal has not made his decision.

● **Clyde DeVinna and Les White, A.S.C.**, are roaming again on a "Captain Courageous" unit for M.G.M. Just where they are we do not know. It is always safe to say that De Vinna is somewhere out of the city. He is the "most roaminest" cinematographer in Hollywood.

● **Geo. Robinson, A.S.C.**, started camera work at R.K.O. for the first independent Joe E. Brown production for major release.

Presenting Arthur Miller, A.S.C., and his Fox-20th Century camera crew on their way to work—or at least on their way. No. 1 man is Arthur Miller; behind him is Joe LaShelle, Operative, and behind Joe is Assistant Cameraman Bill Abbott. We do not know the last man... he undoubtedly is number one pedaler.



*"As it must to every man---
Death came to"*

CHESTER LYONS, A.S.C.

● **Chester Lyons, A.S.C.**, one of Hollywood's ranking ace cameramen, succumbed from a heart attack at his camera on Friday, November 27, on the 20th Century-Fox Western Avenue stage while directing the photography on scenes of "Death in Paradise Canyon."

At the time of his passing Cinematographer Lyons was 51 years of age, and had lived in Los Angeles 21 years. He was born in Westfield, N. Y.

Lyons was more familiarly known as Chet, and as an abbreviated or nickname usually indicates, was beloved by those who addressed him as "Chet" and their numbers were many. His memory will be held precious by those who assisted him. He was unselfish in his efforts to give the men around him every opportunity to advance in their chosen profession. He was almost lavish in bestowing information, to those around him who sought it, from his rich experience in cinematography. Men like Chet Lyons do not die, they leave too much behind of themselves that they have so unselfishly given to others.

Among some of the pictures to Lyons' credit in recent years are: "White Hunter," "Ramona," "Liliom," "Lightnin'," and many others. For eight years he was with the M.G.M. studios and more recently with 20th Century-Fox.

He leaves his widow, Mrs. Katherine Lyons.

● **Gregg Toland, A.S.C.**, will probably draw an assignment on the Fox 20th Century lot as Goldwyn will probably not start production for another month.

● **Lucien Andriot, A.S.C.**, has drawn the new DeBrie camera for his next production on the Fox 20th Century lot.

● **Ted Tetzlaff, A.S.C.**, has been drafted by Carole Lombard to her next picture which starts immediately at Paramount.

● **David Abel, A.S.C.**, is lensing the new Walter Wanger picture "History is Made at Night."

● **Leo Tover, A.S.C.**, is back from the hospital after a siege of bronchial pneumonia. He is spending the next several weeks at Palm Springs recuperating.

● **John W. Boyle, A.S.C.**, won a notable victory in London. With the help of such stalwarts as **Al Gilks, A.S.C.**, **James Howe, A.S.C.**, and others of Hollywood's cine-technical outpost in London, Johnny achieved the ne plus ultra—or something... he persuaded the commissary at Korda's Danham studio to brew American coffee!

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Technical Progress in the Industry During 1936

Continued from page 503

involved tangle of lawsuits and counter-suits growing out of patent infringement claims, and should go far to advance progress in this important field, as it virtually eliminates the ever-present fear of imitation and infringement. Notable use has been made of special-process cinematography, and especially optical printing, in musical films. Projected-background process shots have been made in Technicolor: extensive tests having been made by Vernon L. Walker, A.S.C., for Pioneer Productions and RKO, and the process having been used in actual production by Gaetano Gaudio, A.S.C., at Warner Bros.

Natural-color Cinematography.

While a year ago it was forecast that 1936 would see the production of nearly a score of Technicolor productions, the year has actually seen five produced in this country, and a sixth in England.

At least an equal number of color features have been made by independent producers, using two-color processes such as Cinecolor, Magnacolor, and the like, including Hirlacolor, a Magnacolor variant.

As nearly as can be determined now, at least a dozen color features are planned for 1937. These include 4 in Technicolor (one each from Goldwyn, Selznick-International, Walter Wanger and Warner Bros.) and eight in Magnacolor, evenly divided between Hirlman-Grand National and Republic. This is not absolutely accurate, however, as the plans of several firms are understood to be changing. Selznick, for example, is reported planning to keep one Technicolor film in production at all times, and Paramount is understood to be committed for two Technicolor features, while Technicolor is reported planning to film the coronation of King Edward VIII. This likewise does not take into consideration the probable activities of Cinecolor, Dunningcolor, etc., nor any London activities.

A highly significant development was the work done on the Keller-Dorian (lenticular film additive) process by a group of Paramount and Eastman engineers at the Paramount studio. The process is reported to offer a combination of outstanding quality with simplicity and economy; its use on production is said to wait only on the ironing out of contractual details, delayed by Paramount's recent reorganization. The process appears to offer many advantages, not the least being that it does not require a special color-laboratory, and can be photographed and processed by the studio's regular staff.

Another promising contender is the

new Dunningcolor process. It is a wide-range two-color process which by means of a special camera and special printing methods permits the use of standard negative film and standard (single-coated) positive film, and gives excellent, well-defined subtractive prints.

Considerable undercover experimentation in color has gone on in virtually every studio. Both MGM and RKO have experimented with the Gilmore "Cosmocolor," while at Universal, considerable work has been done with "Telco," an optical process, originally additive.

There has been an increasing demand for natural-color stills, and every major studio has been searching for a really commercial method of producing them. At present, everything from hand-coloring to "one-shot" cameras is being used, the most popular medium, perhaps, being the Dufaycolor transparency process. The Curtis color camera, an excellent, moderate-priced "one-shot" instrument, is being used in several studios, with good results.

Make-Up.

Two important developments may be chronicled in this field. The Max Factor laboratories introduced the "T-D" series of make-up materials, primarily a range for the new Technicolor, but also applicable to black-and-white. Jack Dawn, make-up head at MGM, developed a truly remarkable material and technique for character make-up, by which the actual contour of the head and face may be sculptured to suit the part, and convincing bald heads created without sacrificing the player's hair.

Film Standards.

In America, the industry is standardizing on 2,000-ft. reels for release, and is also establishing standards for leader and change-over cueing. The S.M.P.E. single-perforation 16mm. sound-on-film dimension appears to be on the way to world-wide acceptance as standard for 16mm. sound.

Sound Recording.

Significant of the length of time elapsed since the Vitaphone took Hollywood by storm, and virtually every producer save RKO and Pathe contracted for Western Electric sound, several of the major studios changed to RCA recording. A sweeping reduction in royalties, service-charges and other costs occurred, more or less incidental to this.

Technically, the most important development in recording was the introduction of RCA-Photophone's system of Ultra-violet recording. This may be ap-

plied to any RCA-Photaphone recarder. By means of a special lamp and filter, the recording is done by ultra-violet light, reducing the halation or reflection of the recording-light from the film-base, due to shallower penetration by the beam of "black light," and consequently giving a more clearly-defined sound-track, and better quality. A similar modification can be used to improve the quality of the print.

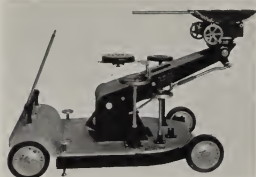
Western Electric introduced "Mirraphonic" reproducing equipment, a manual development of the binaural system experimented with by Leopold Stokowski and the Bell Telephone engineers. This uses a higher-quality amplifier, and improved horns. The same firm has also developed improved studio recording channels, and a wholly new portable recarder, both of which are being used in several major studios.

The two-way multiple-horn system, developed by Douglas Shearer, A.S.C., at MGM, has been used in several theatres for the de Luxe roadshow presentations of "The Great Ziegfeld," "Romeo and Juliet," etc.

Substandard Sound.

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may also be noted that 16mm. sound-on-film rental libraries have been gaining considerably. Some theatrical productions have been reduced to 16mm. for this purpose, and there are constant rumors that various major producers are about to enter this field on a large scale. In England, Gaumont-British is understood to be doing so, despite protests from exhibitors.

Projection.

As prosperity is visibly returning to the nation's box-offices, an increasing number of theatres are re-equipping their projection installations. High-intensity arc lamphouses using the National Carbon Company's "Suprex" carbons for maximum illumination, are becoming more and more common in the better theatres. Surveys show a gratifying improvement in screen-brilliance averages. Dr. John G. Capstaff, of the Eastman Laboratories, has devised an optical system which increases the light-output 380% while permitting a reduction in Amperage from well over 100 (usually 120 or more) to an average of 85. This should be of value both in theatres, where the advance of color is definitely a problem in screen-brilliance, and in the projected-background process of composite cinematography.

Laboratories and Methods.

During the year, one of Hollywood's most important commercial laboratories—the Consolidated Film Industries'

plant—was completely modernized, and a new firm—International Cinema Laboratories—put up an entirely new, and most modern plant. Several of the studio-owned laboratories have modernization plans projected, and at least one is reported to be contemplating an entirely new plant.

The Bell & Howell automatic production printer came into additional use in several laboratories.

The Fried Camera Company introduced two new moderately-priced printers—one for 35mm. and one for 16mm. As companions to these printers, the same firm produced 35mm. and 16mm. light-testing machines for print timing.

An interesting small developing-machine was developed by Hugh Gwynne and the World Motion Picture Equipment Co. This plant is small enough to be portable—it can be carried into the field in a light truck—and can be operated by one man. Operating two fixed film-speeds (for negative and for positive, respectively) the machine obtains a remarkably wide variation in development timing by altering the length of the loops in any solution.

In the Paramount experiments with Keller-Dorian color, standard developing-machines were adapted to reversal-processing, and it was proven possible to make excellent color-prints from the lenticular-base Keller-Dorian reversal film. Commercially satisfactory black-and-white prints were also made from the lenticular-based originals.

Lighting Color on Black-and-White Schedule

Continued from page 505

on the old two-color process of a few years ago. I was down mighty close to my normal black-and-white lighting level. There are a number of factors responsible for this change. Naturally, the films used are faster. So, too, are the lenses.

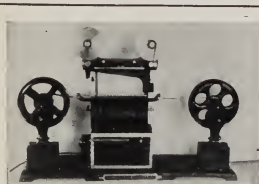
Our interior sets for "God's Country and the Woman" were if anything less cluttered up with lamps than the average black-and-white set. In fact, I think we had an advantage over the average black-and-white company, for we had all the latest equipment. (And here I want to correct a mistaken rumor that we made our interiors on an out-door stage in the usual manner.)

I don't think color slowed us down appreciably: on some days we made as many as 22 different set-ups. For a major studio production, that's plenty of speed even in black-and-white!

We also pioneered in something else that had not yet been done in a Technicolor production. We made projected-background process shots. There is a sequence played in an airplane, flying over the lumber country of the Northwest, and finally landing.

We used one of the process department's smaller standard screens—one about 8 x 10 feet in size. We used one of their strongest projectors with the light stepped up as much as possible.

Of course, there are still some things that Technicolor needs to improve before one can honestly say it is an equal footing with black-and-white. For instance, the camera, though a beautiful mechanism, is much bulkier than any black-and-white camera, and the 3-film movement naturally makes more noise. In its big blimp, it is an aw-



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fully heavy thing to move around easily, and its size makes it difficult, if not impossible to work in some crowded corners where a black-and-white outfit would only be inconvenienced. The three negatives involved make the matter of lap-dissolves more of a problem, for there are three sets of negatives to be optically duped, and the three sets of fades must be perfectly synchronized. The same, too, is true of "wipes" and such tricks.

There are some tricks of camera-manipulation which many directors like in black-and-white, that are absolutely impractical in color. For instance, fast pans should be avoided, for in a color picture they give a flickery blur of color that is very hard on the eyes. If they must be used, they should be planned for by having the main color-masses of the set run in horizontal lines.

Perhaps most important, is the attitude some people take toward color. It is true that in color one is working with something different in many ways from our accepted black-and-white: but shrouding it with mystery won't prove anything. But there is an element who seem to feel that color cinematography is something ordinary picture-folk can't understand. That is pure bosh! Picture-making is picture-making no matter what you're shooting, and those of us who have spent years learning the fundamentals of the job ought to be competent to take a new development like color in our stride. Of course it means new tools to work with, new problems and new ways of expressing many new thoughts: but it is still the same basic job of putting entertainment on celluloid.

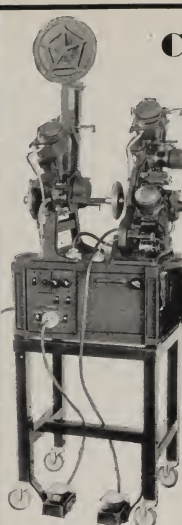
The Dignity of Cinematographic Simplicity

Continued from page 506

complete entertainment entree. To him it is insufficient for a cinematographer to hide behind "the dialogue will carry it," when placing difficult situations on negative.

Sharp's appraisal of cinematic duties and obligations is not a case of guess or surmise. His career with cameras goes back two decades. Back, indeed, to 1915, when Thomas Dickson was gaining directorial renown amid the orange trees happily blossoming where now stands the Fox studio at Western Avenue.

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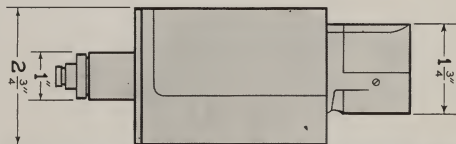
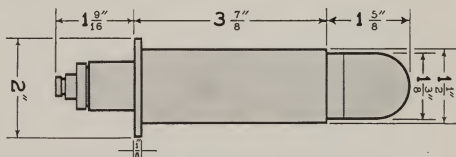
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Experimenting with Third Dimensional Motion Pictures

Continued from page 507

rectness of the theory upon which the present invention is based. Such theory has to do with the phenomenon characteristic of one human eye acting

alone and without the companion eye. Let the eye of Fig. 3 be one of two eyes, the other of which is shut. If the pencil be held close to the eye, as indicated by the line of sight, shown as a heavy line, the eye concentrates on the pencil, and as the eye automatically comes to focus, said pencil will stand out in space or marked relief from that of objects more distant than the pencil. The further the pencil is held from the eye, the less the pencil stands out in relief; the closer the pencil is held to the eye, the greater the pencil stands out in relief. While the eye concentrates on the pencil, the latter is seen as one image, while the background becomes smaller and blurs into many images. When the eye concentrates on an object in the background instead of on the pencil, the background becomes one image, while the pencil becomes blurred showing many images. Further, if the pencil be viewed rather close to the eye and then viewed after being moved to a slightly different spacing from the eye, and this be repeated several times very rapidly, the retina of the eye will change focus with equal rapidity and a really startling demonstration is given of how by the present invention an appearance of depth or solidity is obtained without the natural binocular vision obtained when both of a pair of human eyes are gazing at an actual life scene.

Rhythmic Optical Effects for Musical Pictures

Continued from page 504

For this part of the shot, Fred Astaire simply danced before a blank white screen, on which a Sun Arc projected a clear shadow. Next, he did his foreground dancing under ordinary lighting, but before a blank screen. Finally the components—an optically printed composite of the two shadows, and the separate foreground shot—were combined by means of multiple optical printing to form the final composite negative. Synchronizing the dancing was made easier by projecting the shadow-film onto a screen Astaire could watch while he did the foreground dancing. Like all scenes of this description, it was photographed to a playback of pre-recorded music.



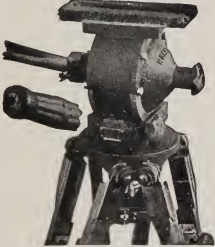
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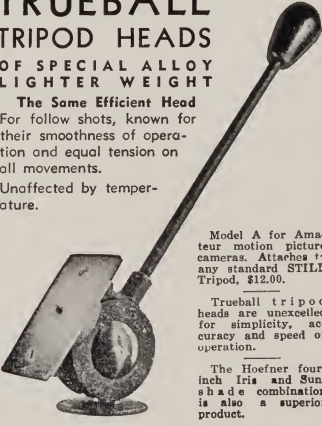
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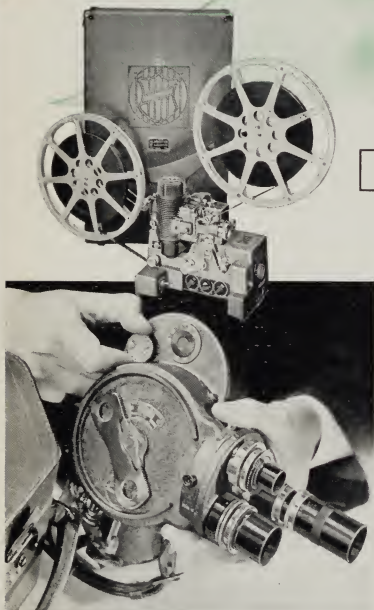
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Next Month . . .

● The big news of the month of course will be the announcement of the prize winners for 1936. Judges are busy going through the preliminary judging right now so as to bring the entry down to the final dozen or so. Winners will be announced in the January issue.

● A story telling you how you can learn about color shooting by studying the Garden of Allah. One of the outstanding color productions . . . in fact considered the first real fine color job done professionally.

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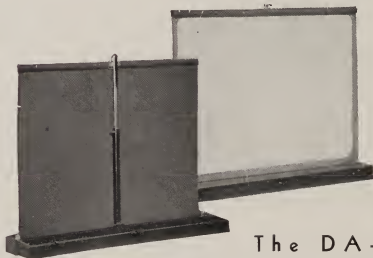
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So essentially a family institution, Christmas offers exceptional photographic opportunities to the compiler of domestic film albums. The following outline skeletonizes a typical treatment of a film commemorating the happy Holiday. Details may vary with facilities peculiar to varying communities. But the general direction is charted.

Here is shooting that can be spread over two to three weeks, picking shots as they occur and as time permits. The interiors ask for your best lighting twists. And such a colorful event seems a natural for color film, though black-and-white will do it full justice.

MAIN TITLE: MERRY CHRISTMAS—1936. (If you feel a bit ambitious, have the title set by a printer in Old English type and superimpose it above scene of a street Santa Claus in costume such as the Salvation Army places on many busy corners.)

SCENE 1: LONG SHOT. A downtown sidewalk thronged with package-laden shoppers. Christmas street decorations are seen. Snowflakes may be drifting down.

SCENE 2: MEDIUM SHOT. The milling crowd of gift-buyers, definitely a Holiday throng.

SCENE 3: MEDIUM SHOT: The traffic jam at a department store entrance, shoppers fighting their way in and out.

SCENE 4: MEDIUM SHOT: At a busy downtown intersection. Traffic has stopped and eager shoppers swell to overflow the sidewalks, surging forward as the signal changes.

SCENE 5: CLOSE SHOT: The home-going scrummage at entrance to subway, street car or motor bus.

SCENE 6: LONG SHOT. A main thoroughfare choked with traffic. If snow is piled along curbing or radiators are steaming, so much the better.

SCENE 7: MEDIUM SHOT. Department store delivery wagon piled high with packages.

SCENE 8: CLOSE SHOT. Mail carrier struggling under overload of Christmas post.

SCENE 9: MEDIUM SHOT of Mother returning from a day of shopping, arms full of Christmasy looking packages.

SCENE 10: CLOSE SHOT. Interior. Mother stowing packages away on top shelf of closet.

SCENE 11: MEDIUM SHOT. A costumed Santa Claus is receiving a group of excited children.

SCENE 12: CLOSE SHOT. Santa and your youngsters in earnest conversation, with Santa making note of desired Christmas gifts.

SCENE 13: LONG SHOT. Your dining room. A pile of packages some with store wrappings torn off and fluttering on floor. On the table are Christmas gift wrappings—paper, Red Cross stamps, tinsel string, etc.

SCENE 14: MEDIUM SHOT. At the table, Mother is wrapping a gift box.

SCENE 15: CLOSE SHOT. Of the neatly wrapped gift. On a card, Mother writes "Merry Christmas to Son."

SCENE 16: MEDIUM SHOT. At a desk, Father is addressing envelopes for a stack of Christmas greeting cards.

SCENE 17: CLOSE SHOT of Father at his task, inter-cut an INSERT of your Christmas card.

SCENE 18: MEDIUM SHOT. Exterior. One of your front windows. Through it Mother is seen hanging a be-ribboned holly wreath in the window.

SCENE 19: LONG SHOT. Interior. Your living room Under the happy supervision of Mother and the Children, Father brings in the Christmas tree and puts it in place.

SCENE 20: MEDIUM SHOT. At a low angle. The boxes and bundles of Christmas tree ornaments.

SCENE 21: MEDIUM SHOT. Family trimming the tree, inter-cut with CLOSE-UPS of Children's hands affixing ornaments.

SCENE 22: LONG SHOT. The trimmed tree. Turn on lights. (You may add a Close Shot, including the tree only, TILTING the camera down from top of tree to floor.)

SCENE 23: CLOSE SHOT. Small stockings are brought in and hung by the fireplace by the children.

SCENE 24: MEDIUM SHOT. The lighted tree with Father and Mother arranging the collection of gifts on and around it, and filling the children's stockings appropriately. A fast FADE OUT.

SCENE 25: MEDIUM SHOT. Quickly FADE IN an children tumbling from their beds in eager fashion. With an INSERT of clock reading about 5:30 on a Christmas mornning.

SCENE 26: LONG SHOT of the Christmas tree. Children came romping in followed by sleepy but smiling Mother and Father.

SCENE 27: MEDIUM SHOT. Children discovering their gifts, reading the identifying cards and showing their entranced happiness.

Follow with Close Shots of all the family's collection of gifts; this for your record. And contents of the Christmas stockings.

SCENE 28: CLOSE SHOT. The family's pile of received Christmas greetings—with INSERTS of any of uncommon interest.

SCENE 29: MEDIUM SHOTS covering arrival of relatives and other guests. Cut in scenes of Children at play with their newly acquired toys and playthings.

SCENE 30: MEDIUM SHOT of the Christmas dinner: table with steaming dishes ready for serving, guests seated.

SCENE 31: CLOSE-UP of Father uncorking a bottle of prized wine and proudly pouring it into glasses.

by
Barry Staley

ANY PICTURE, whether a super-feature or a home-movie, makes a better impression if its titles are cleverly made. Of course spoken titles and minor bits of description within a sequence should be kept simple and easily read, but the main title, and those that break the picture up into sequences, are much more effective if they are something out of the ordinary. Besides, title-making is more fun if you are trying something unusual. So here are a few ideas for trick titles.

Nearly everyone makes movies at the beach: here's a trick that will put the seaside in your titles even though you live hundreds of miles away from the ocean. In a good-sized tray or a shallow, wooden tank, make yourself a little beach of sand and small stones. The "beach" should slant downward, and leave enough room at the nearer end of the tray to hold quite a bit of water. Next, make yourself a little sluice-box, so that you can suddenly let enough water into the tray to make a wave that washes up over the sand, and then recedes. Use a fairly soft front-light, and a good, strong cross-back light, and shoot the scene from slightly above and at a little angle. It is a good idea to have the camera running at its "slow-motion" speed. You begin shooting with the "beach" clear, and let a wave come down from your sluice-box. When the wave is at its highest up the beach, stop the camera. Now, take some paraffin and shape it roughly into letters that spell out the wording of your title, and put it in the "beach." Sprinkle the letters well with sand, and make another wave, starting the camera when the wave is covering the "beach." As soon as that wave has run off, follow it with another one, again stopping the camera when it is full up. This time, smooth your roughly-formed letters into complete, finished ones, and bring them "in" with another wave. Finally, when you have exposed enough footage of the title, you can have another wave wash the letters away in the same manner, leaving only smooth, wet sand. On the screen, of course, you see a sandy beach: a wave washes over it, and receding, reveals a suspicion of lettering, which the next wave changes into readable words, with the letters apparently made of sand and standing out in high relief. Finally, a third wave washes the letters away, leaving only a sandy beach. It may be a good idea to use something like water glass in the water, to give the waves a more solid "body."

In professional pictures, you've seen scenes and titles apparently melt, and disintegrate into a formless smear? Well, here's a way to do it at home, without any of the special optical printing equipment needed professionally. You begin by making a transparency of your title with a still camera, using a good double-coated plate like the "Standard Orthonon." For a plain title, you can simply copy a drawn or typewritten title written in black on white paper: the plate naturally gives you white letters on a black field. For an "art" title, you can double-expose your transparency, copying the background from a still **negative**, so you'll get a positive image, and making a second exposure of your card with the wording.

Now put this into a simple shadow-box (like a photographer's retouching hood) and illuminate the transparency from behind with a strong light, like a photoflood. Line up your movie-camera in front of this, just as you would in any ordinary title-making.

Now—here's the trick. In making your transparency, you expose and develop the plate in the usual manner: but fix it in **plain** (not acid) **hypo**, with **no hardener**. This leaves the emulsion soft. You wash the plate as usual, but you only dry it enough to get the surface moisture out. When you shoot the title with your cine camera, after you've exposed enough footage so the words can be read,

heat the plate, using either a blow-torch or a good-sized electric heater, in any event holding the heat-source as close as you can without getting it into your movie shot. The heat naturally melts the soft, moist emulsion, and the title disintegrates into a formless blob. Sometimes, depending on the way you heat the plate, it is a good idea to shoot such a title with the camera running below normal speed, so that the melt occurs faster on the screen; in some instances, you may have to use modified stop-motion. Naturally, you can get either of two effects: you can have the title melt away at the end of the shot, or you can have the "blob" unmelt itself and form the letters and picture. In the latter case, of course, shoot it with the camera upside-down. If you make two identical transparencies, you can even combine the two effects, making the unmelting with one plate, and the melting with the other. For the former, it's easier to turn the transparency upside-down than to invert and re-align the camera.

Another variation is to use this trick in conjunction with double-exposure cine work, shooting the background at one "take," and the letters at another. This way, you can have the letters melt without changing the background, and vice-versa.

Some time ago, I described a simple trick for making cloud-effect titles. It's a useful idea for travel-films, especially if your picture is one of an airline trip. The same trick can be worked either using negative film (which is to be cut into the picture, rather than printed), or using reversal film. I think it's more effective using negative.

Simply place a mirror flat on a table, and above it, at an angle, slant a sheet of opal glass. For illumination, focus a strong light—a spotlight, if you have one—on a mirror, so that it reflects up onto the opal glass. The camera is trained on the glass. Paint your letters on the surface of the mirror with paste or mucilage, and then cover the mirror with a fine, smooth layer of sand. The sand that falls on the mucilage will naturally stick there, and form letters.

As your camera grinds, blow a gentle stream of air over the mirror: all the sand except that caught by the glue will swirl around, and will leave spots on the mirror. Shooting this with negative, the effect on the screen will be black, heavily-corrected sky wherever the mirror is clear, and white, swirly clouds where the sand is. As the clouds move, they will shape themselves into letters which spell out the title. If you use reversal film, of course, the clear spots will be the clouds, and the sand will represent the sky, so your title will cloud over, with clear sky spelling out the words.

Now, how about a title that writes itself? Of course, one way to do this is by stop-motion, exposing on any

Let's

Make Some Trick Titles

by
Jerome H. Ash, A.S.C.

sort of a card, a frame or two at a time, and building up the letters a little bit between each exposure. But here is a way of getting a somewhat similar effect without stop-motion. You begin with a sheet of plain, white tissue-paper. On this, you write your title—in script, not printing—with a saturated solution of saltpetre. When this is dry, line up the camera and the tissue, with perhaps a sheet of black cardboard a few inches back of the tissue. All the lighting is from the front. To make the title, start your camera, and touch the lighted end of a cigarette to the spot where you started the lettering. The saltpetre-impregnated paper will sputter like a fuse, and will burn along, farming the words. The black backing will make the burned section stand out clear and legible. Of course, the saltpetre doesn't burn with a flame, so don't expect any flaming effects!

Kodachrome pictures really call for Kodachrome titles, and here are a few ideas for making natural-color "readers." One of the most effective ideas is to double-expose your title over a picture background. The lettering can of course be in any color, on a black card; in general, I think white or silver letters are best. For the pictorial background, you can use a great many things. The handiest colored pictures are usually those printed in the better-class magazines, on calendars, etc. They will do excellently. For titling Kodachrome travel films, you can find an almost inexhaustible supply of excellent natural-color photographs in back-numbers of the National Geographic magazine. This magazine uses the best of color-stills, and reproduces them unusually well, while their photographers have ranged all over the world. And you've no idea how effective a good Kodachrome art-title is until you see one on the screen. I've seen some I thought even better than the pictures they decorate!

If you don't care to go to the trouble of double-exposing, you can often get fine results by lettering your title in white on a thin sheet of clear celluloid, which is placed over the background-picture. But be sure there are no wrinkles in the celluloid!

Another simple way of making effective color titles is to use a black card, with the letters cut out. On the back of the card you can glue a sheet of colored cellophane. Illuminating this from behind, you can get a very striking effect, and by fading the illumination in and out you can make perfect fades.

Cellophane in all its forms offers endless possibilities in Kodachrome titling. For instance, you can use this same idea, but vary the effect by substituting for the sheet cellophane a log-cabin-wall arrangement of cellophane straws arranged in alternate colors. Lit from behind, the effect is remarkable. Cellophane straws, placed close together and running either vertically or horizontally, and back-lit, make a fine background for a double-exposed title, too, while if you want dark letters against this varicolored, luminous background, you can easily make them on a sheet of clear cellophane placed just in front of the straws.

If you want to add animation to this effect, begin with a similar pattern of the colored straws, preferably with the straws running horizontally, and mounted so that each individual straw may be rotated. Paint your letters on the front of them with dark paint. When the paint is dry, carefully turn each straw so that the portion of the letter on it is on the upper surface, and hidden from the lens. Begin your shot with some footage of the background this way. Then stop the camera while you revolve the uppermost straw until the parts of the letter appearing on it show. Expose two or three frames, and stop again while you turn the next lower straw, and so on until all your lettering is revealed. The letters will "wipe" themselves in. Reversing the process, you can wipe the letters out, and by placing the straws upright or at an angle you can make horizontal or diagonal wipes.

An interesting variation of this cellophane-straw idea is to take a ball and cover it with a thin coating of either plasticine or shellac, and stud the sticky surface with fragments of a mirror. Hang this glittery, multifaceted ball behind your cellophane-straw curtain, and focus a spotlight on the ball so that its light is reflected onto the cellophane. If you revolve the ball slowly during your shot, innumerable little points of light dance across the colored curtain, changing in color as they pass from one colored straw to the next. You can manage a great number of different effects with this trick, according to whether the reflected light is or is not supplemented by any other light from either before or behind the straws.

You can also get some interesting effects with simple cut-out letters in a dark card and a moving color-pattern behind the openings. For this, you can get Brigham's standard theatrical colored gelatin from a theatrical-supply store, at a cost of only a few cents a sheet. In addition to solid colors and a rainbow-striped effect, you can get several patterns of variegated coloring: No. 80, for instance, is a speckly mixture of green and yellow; No. 85, green, red and clear; No. 90, purple, green and clear; No. 95, red, yellow, green blue and clear.

In all of them, the colors are cloudy blobs, looking like so many drops of colored ink scattered closely on a moist plate, and just beginning to blend into one another at their edges. Moving a sheet of this variegated gelatin, back-lit, behind a cut-out pattern, gives a very striking effect.

If in double-exposed titles, you care for a kaleidoscopic background of color, it is easy enough to build a simple kaleidoscope. You simply take a cardboard tube, about the size of the front of your lens-mount, line it with plastic wood or gesso, and fit inside it, edge to edge, several strips of mirror. Then mount this on the lens by using a short strip of cardboard tubing a trifle larger, so that this collar fits over both lens and kaleidoscope-tube, but leaves room for the latter to revolve. At the outer end of your kaleidoscope tube, put a sheet of ground glass, and inside it scatter some fragments of colored glass. These can be all of one or two colors, but the more colors you use, the more bewildering the effect. To make the

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Micro-Filming the Smallest Known

Organism

by
George K. Sherlock

HAVE YOU ever filmed an amoeba? No? Well, if you ever get around to doing it, you'll find it an extremely interesting job of cinematographic exercise. According to what a number of physicians and scientists tell me, I am the first man to have placed images of one on film.

The difficulties confronting the camera reposed in the fact that an amoeba is a very small and perishable subject. He is reputed to be the smallest living animal, a one-cell organism. He is one of the earliest known forms of life and the lowest form of animal life; low biologically, that is, not socially.

While his tribe has survived untold numbers of centuries, the individual can't stand much heat or light. Hence he's a long way from being a popular photographic subject.

I am constantly making films for commercial, professional and educational purposes. I have shot Caesarian births and football games, how laxatives are compounded and what happens to old razor blades. But this was the first time I filmed something I couldn't see.

A little more than a year ago, a strange malady afflicted two farm workers in California. Visible symptoms comprised a sort of fungus growth appearing at various points on the skin surface. Reference to medical works convinced the attending medicos it was a disease known in some sections of Asia and in China, but not having been recorded in this country to that date. There is a name for it, of course, and a Greek one, but I can recall now only eight of its fifteen syllables.

And so it came about that the very extensive facilities of the Los Angeles County Hospital were called upon. From their studies of the two cases, the doctors concluded the trouble was being caused by a pathogenic amoeba,—or, rather a whole flock of pathogenic amoebae—being present in the blood stream.

The amoeba was isolated. This little fellow might be small but he sure was deadly, as was evidenced by the speed in which he killed a monkey or two into which a culture was injected.

Doctors studied him under a microscope. They made still pictures of him. They were at loss to know why this particular amoeba was malignant while others of the species are notoriously happy and peaceful.

It was decided to make motion picture studies of the disease germ for more exhaustive research. And that's where I entered the scene.

Micro-cinematography is not new—but it presents its problems. It consists of photographing on film the greatly magnified subject as seen in the eye-piece of the microscope.

I selected an Eastman Cine-Special camera mainly for its ground glass device affording a critical focus through the lens. It was equipped with a f. 1.9, one-inch lens. With it, I used a standard microscope attachment which connects camera lens to microscope eye-piece through a series of prisms.

For illumination, two small spot-lights were used, each with 500 watt Mazda bulbs.

Smears containing the amoebae were put on slides, placed in the microscope. I put my camera in position,

turned on my lights and prepared to get a focus. The amoebae were dead. Heat and intense light from the lamps killed them.

It should be explained that the light had to be focused on a mirror stationed below the slide. As it is reflected through the slide, up through the magnifying lenses of the microscope, through the prisms of the camera-microscope attachment and then to the film, much of it is absorbed, deflected and lost for photographic purposes. Hence, the need for excessive light on the mirror in order to get sufficient light to the film.

The problem, then, was to subtract the heat from the light. Tests with filters commonly used for this purpose revealed the amoebae still collapsing under the heat. And we wanted motion pictures of living specimens, not dead ones.

Following many experiments, we arrived close to the problem's answer. From a dealer in scientific items, we obtained a glass globe, or bottle. It was truly round and clear, being made of optical glass. This we filled with distilled water. Placing it between lamps and mirror, we found the softer, water-cooled light less annoying to the

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many of his own home-made design. He is the personified rebuttal to the amateur whose plaint is, "Fine photography can't be had without a mess of costly equipment."

Take the subject of lights. His are the essence of common sense, economy and efficiency. He made them himself. You can do the same. For materials, visit a dealer in second-hand plumbing supplies and a dime store.

The base of the light standard is an 8-inch pipe flange such as is used for bolting large pipes together. It is reduced with a reducing nipple to take 1-inch pipe. Into this is threaded a 2-foot length of 1-inch iron pipe, of the common water or gas variety. An inch or so from the top is a thumb-screw extending through the pipe wall.

Now comes a 2-foot length of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe and a similar length of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe, each telescoping within the length below it and held in any desired position by the thumb-screw. Total extension height is six feet. Lowest position is a bit over two feet.

At top of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch segment is an elbow nipple or two, each with its thumbscrew, permitting adjustment in any direction. They support a wooden frame shaped as an L, reinforced with small angle irons. In this frame is the reflector.

The reflector is the easiest part of it. At the dime store buy an aluminum dishpan about 10-inches wide and

Professional Lighting Units at Amateur

Cost

FOR NIGH on to twenty-eight years, Jackson Rose, A.S.C. has been delving and deploying into matters photographic. During that portion of the day known commonly as "working hours" he is one of the front-rank Directors of Cinematography at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, and has been so engaged for these many years.

After performing his daily stint in studio cinematographics, guess what he does when the whistle blows? He goes home and rounds out the day by puttering as an amateur with more items of light and lens.

His camera provides career and hobby. He delights in obtaining gorgeous and tremendous effects with his small Leica instrument. His prints have been exhibited in nearly every photographic salon in the world. In fact, he is one of America's foremost exhibitors; some 131 selected prints have been hung in 48 invitational showings within the last couple of years. Jackson Rose is also the author of "Cinematographers' Handbook and Reference Guide."

His skill and artistry have brought to him inclusion in the select Who's Who in Pictorial Photography and in the American Annual of Photography.

All of which is by way of evidencing that Jackson Rose is no rank beginner in this business of making pictures. The amazing point of it all is that his amateur work is all done with the simplest of home made apparatus. Here's a cinematographer who has at his command at the studio, a complete provision of the most modern and elaborate photographic facilities money can buy or science can fashion.

But as an amateur, making still or motion pictures for his own entertainment, he spurns this elaborateness of equipment. He works with the simplest tools imaginable;

by
Karl Hale

4-inches deep. In one side make a hole to take an ordinary lamp socket with pull-chain switch. Run two-wire cable to the socket, with a plug at the other end.

The cost, you ask? I'm almost ashamed to tell you. It totals sixty-five cents complete!

The stand is purposely heavy, weighing ten pounds. It won't topple over if you accidentally brush against it. It stays where you put it and doesn't jiggle around.

The aluminum dishpan-reflector casts a soft, warm light. Light intensity is controlled by changing bulbs, using Photoflood and Mazda bulbs of assorted sizes. If diffusion is wanted, hang a piece of thin tissue paper or thin silk over the reflector.

It's collapsible. Fold it up and toss it in your car, if you wish. If you're fussy, point it with enamel of a desired color. That may make the cost jump another ten cents. Rose prefers his in the natural metal finish; it doesn't show marks from being banged about.

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This Matter of Balancing Light

EVERY SO OFTEN, in professional discussions of lighting, the phrase "balancing light" crops up. To the fellow who has never tried movie-making with artificial lights, the phrase sounds as if it must mean something as intricate as the tricks of a Japanese juggler. Actually, it is just commonsense applied to lighting.

A motion picture is simply a pattern of light and shade thrown on a flat, white screen. The light and shade in the pattern reproduce what the camera saw when the picture was made. If there's too much light in one place, and not enough in another, camera, film and projector will carry it through to the screen and an unsatisfactory picture. "Balancing light" is simply a matter of preventing this—making the camera see a photographically pleasing picture.

Suppose, for instance, we have a pretty girl sitting in a room, behind a window. Through the window, we see the sunlit landscape. Within the room is only the ordinary scattered light that comes through the other windows. Now, check up on things with your exposure-meter. Shooting through the window, the meter may indicate $f:11$ as the correct exposure. Shooting at the girl, inside the room, you'll be lucky to get a reading of $f:1.8$. In other words, you have 38 times as much light in the background as you do in the foreground! No film ever made has enough latitude to give a pleasing picture of both elements at once. Either the distance through the window will be properly exposed, with the inside of the room just a black silhouette, or the room and the girl will be rightly exposed, and the view through the window will be a distracting white overexposure.

Now, set up a couple of photofloods inside the room, illuminating the girl, and take another reading. (Remember to re-set your meter for incandescent light!) In a close shot, you may get a reading around $f:5.6$. Now the difference in illumination is much smaller—the scene beyond the window reflects only four times as much light as the part of the scene in the room. This is well within the latitude of the better types of substandard film, and though the background will still be slightly overexposed, the picture will be pretty satisfactory.

If you like, you can add more light in the foreground, until both halves of the scene give the same reading, and the result on the screen is uniform. In other words, you have balanced the lighting of the two parts of your scene.

This is, of course, a rather elementary bit of balancing, and one not always encountered in ordinary home-filming. The next thing is to apply the idea of balancing light to regular run-of-the-mill interiors.

Well, let's take the same girl to another part of the room. There isn't enough light to do much exposing with, whether it is daytime or night, so we'll have to shoot entirely by artificial light.

In this case, the problem isn't merely one of getting enough light to make an exposure possible. It is also a matter of arranging the light so that the camera will see a pleasing picture.

If exposure were all we wanted, it would be a simple matter to set up one lamp as close to the center line of your camera's view as you could get it. If that one weren't enough, you could set another beside it, just on the other side of the camera.

by
Walter Blanchard

But what sort of a picture would this give? A flat one. Everything would be evenly illuminated; there would be practically no shadows. On the screen, the only thing that indicates roundness and depth in a picture is the interplay of highlight and shadow, so if you kill the shadows, you kill the roundness and depth that make the picture seem natural.

Clearly, our lighting must not be balanced so as to cancel out all shadows, but so as to create them.

There are a number of ways to do this. Probably the simplest way is to put more light where we want highlights, leaving less light where we want shadows. In this way, your shadows will be real shadows, not harsh, black patches. Suppose we take one of our two lamps and move it closer to the girl. As it is nearer, its rays are spread over a smaller area, and accordingly, they are stronger. On the screen, the effect is much more natural; one side of the face is softly shadowed, the other slightly highlighted. We begin to get an idea of natural modelling. Of course, if the nearer light is too close or too strong, it will flatten that side. If it is too low, there will be no trace of shadow beneath that side of the jaw, and our pretty girl will seem a chinless wonder. But if the two light-sources are reasonably well balanced, you'll get a good picture every time.

If you want a rule for it, try to balance things so that the highlight side gets slightly less than twice as much light as the shadow side. In some cases, with super-fast films, it may be safe to increase this slightly, because of the way the film reaches into the shadows. Always expose for the shadow-side; the highlights will take care of themselves if the light is properly balanced.

All of this is premised on close shots, but it works just as well for longer shots, too. Only, you'll need more lamps, since your picture is covering a larger area, and the lamps must of necessity be farther from the subjects.

For the more distant shots, it is a good idea to use several lamps especially to illuminate the people, and others especially to illuminate the background. In this way, you can be sure of getting a good exposure throughout, rather than well-lit people moving against a shadowy, underexposed background.

Of course there's no such thing as a real all-purpose lighting set-up. But for long-shots, the nearest thing to such an ideal set-up is to put one unit fairly near the camera, for the shadow-side lighting of the people, and another much closer in, on the other side of the camera, for

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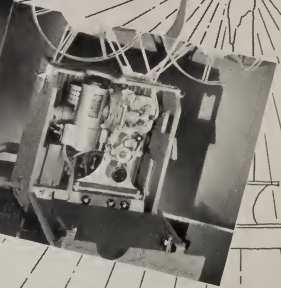
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Elmer Dyer, A.S.C.

chances are an idea will pop into your head for a title that will give it interest right off the bat. I remember one amateur picture I saw that was a travel subject, but the idea was built around the automobile used. It was a second hand affair and the amateur kidded the car throughout the picture, but bragged about the many interesting places "Pegasus" took him. Even the name of the car gave the picture interest. Sometimes the author would claim that "Pegasus didn't think so much of such and such a place so, of course we didn't stay long."

This business of making continuity of seemingly nothing is a matter of analysis. Suppose you find yourself confronted with practically nothing but travel and scenic pictures. In other words that is the only type you make. Now break them down into other classifications and the chances are you will find a number of mighty fine subjects. Undoubtedly many of them will contain water. String all of them together and I bet you dollars to doughnuts that somewhere you will find a poem that would work out splendidly as your theme. Poets like to write about water and photographers love to photograph water.

Tennyson's Brook was done several years ago and entered in one of our annual contests. Undoubtedly this man shot it as a continuity and did not string it together. But we do believe that many amateurs have a Tennyson's brook among their pictures. Look around for a poem on water, you will find little difficulty in illustrating it.

Supposing you have a lot of trees, possibly the song

Analyze Your Odd Shots for Continuity

SINCE RELEASING my picture, "Dare Devils of the Air," in 16mm for home use I have been asked by many amateurs whether I shot the picture especially for 16mm.

During my many years of shooting professional air pictures I have accumulated a library of air scenes that is considered by many the most complete in Hollywood. This library includes practically every thrill that has ever been conceived by daring pilots for motion pictures.

I have in this library hundreds of shots of formations, "dog fights," crashes, ships out of control and everything in air stunts that makes the blood flow faster and the hair stand on ends.

This was accumulated entirely for library use, but when the 16mm movie bug hit me I wanted some of this for home consumption to show my friends.

Between pictures I decided to go over all of my air stuff and attempt a 16mm picture for release. Things had to be tied together; then edited and properly titled.

While the picture is complete in detail and flows swiftly, smoothly and excitingly, the thought struck me when doing it that many amateurs have material that would make fine pictures for them if they would look at it from a continuity stand-point.

Perhaps my material was simple. I was concentrating on air stuff. This, however, points a lesson to first break your material down into some sort of classification. If it is travel material, string it all together—that is those scenes that pertain to travel—project them and the

"Only God Can Make a Tree" will supply you with the proper sub titles, . . . and if you use records for thematic music you have something made to order for an unusually interesting picture for anyone to see.

Educating yourself to find continuity is just the same as educating yourself to find a good picture, to judge the right exposure and the other things that make photography interesting. If, however, you can develop a flair for continuity you are making definite headway in movies.

Without continuity movies are merely a series of still pictures. It is continuity or semblance of story that makes movies the interesting hobby they are. It is the possibility

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by
Elmer Dyer, A.S.C.
Ace Air Cinematographer

S-h-h! Cine-Cameras Turn to Detective

Work

MOVE OVER, Mr. Philo Vance, Mr. Nero Wolfe, Mr. Charles Chan—move over, I say, and make room for a new crime detector and justice purveyor, Mr. Cine Camera.

For this innocent appearing instrument, renowned as a household companion, a dispenser of entertainment and an aid to the scientist, is now revealed as a forceful agent in battling the subversive elements that filter into the best regulated communities.

Picture for yourself a typical, dusty courtroom in New York. The somnolent judge is hearing a girl's claim to a young fortune, a round \$200,000 to be exact. A bored and not too-comprehending jury is grogg under a barrage of expert and conflicting testimony.

It appears the girl's career has been irreparably blasted. A dancer, employed in a night club, with a movie contract just around the corner, has slipped and fallen while disembarking from an escalator in a prominent department store. One leg, indispensable to her art, is so permanently crippled as result that she can scarcely walk, let alone dance.

She is a wan and forlorn creature as she painfully hitches to the witness stand. Medical authorities support the plaintiff's contention. It seems the poor girl has a sure-fire case.

The defense calmly introduces a surprise witness. He is a motion picture cameraman, he states, and has recently been taking a few interesting shots of the plaintiff. He specifies dates, times and places. He presents a roll of 16mm. film as evidence.

In the darkened courtroom, a suddenly interested judge and jury lean forward eagerly under the invitation to "look at some moon pitchers." Across the portable screen flash images, readily recognized and identified as the plaintive plaintiff.

She is shown on a Sunday morning skipping happily from her apartment building, in beach attire, and into a car of friends similarly dressed. It shows her at a seaside resort indulging in the usual assortment of beach antics; running and splashing in the surf, playing with a beach ball, and even giving vent to ebullient holiday spirits with a couple of vivacious high kicks. She is most evidently enjoying radiant health. She most evidently is suffering from no impairment of leg use or control.

Judge and jury believe what they see pictured. The case is tossed out the window. A reputable business concern is saved from a sizable mulcting by an unscrupulous combination of shyster lawyer, doctor and plaintiff. A cine-camera gave more compelling evidence in fifteen minutes, evidence that could be understood and could not be undermined by any cross-examination, than did hours of verbal testimony.

Use of films in court actions, criminal and civil, is growing rapidly. When presented properly, most courts will accept them as exhibits and evidence. Opposing attorneys find it difficult to object to their introduction without prejudicing their own case.

In a few instances, these objections have been based on elaborate arguments that motion pictures are not necessarily true and faithful reproductions of a setting—and quote current studio productions as proof. They en-

deavor to discredit the offered films by references to trick shots, process photography, composite pictures and other camera expedients.

But this contention quickly collapses when the principle of reversal film is explained. The film to be shown is the actual original film that was in the camera, not a print nor a copy; a most vital legal point.

One of the country's leading exponents of this modern brand of truth seeking in crime detection is William Sandel, of Glendale, California. A private investigator of veteran experience, he turned to the cine-camera some years back in the endeavor to cut through the legal entanglements that surround most forms of procurable evidence. He likes it for its utter truthfulness. It condemns the guilty and exonerates the innocent with unfailing impartiality.

There are, he reports, two important factors to success in this work: a great degree of personal patience and a camera with telephoto lens. He uses a Bell & Howell turret type instrument fitted with a six-inch f4.5 lens. It will image recognizable features 150 feet distant, his customary focal distance inasmuch as all shots are necessarily "grab" shots taken without the subject being aware of the photographing.

To avoid courtroom controversy, his camera has but the one speed of 16 frames per second. Projection is at this normal speed and hence there can be no question raised as to the truthfulness of any action screened.

He usually shoots from his closed car as it provides both the desired elements of rapid mobility and partial seclusion. Many shots are taken through the glass windshield or side windows of the car. Mainly he rests his camera on the steering wheel for rigid support. Strangely enough, he finds his results only slightly affected by the intervening glass. Now and then, he will pick up a slight reflection depending on relation of the car to the sun's direction, but not often. In short, shooting from inside the car is not a serious obstacle.

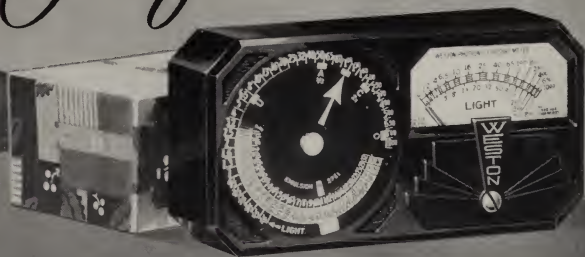
Weather or light conditions can not be allowed to interfere with an assignment. Unsavory characters perform on dull days as well as on bright. Nor can he use a light meter on his subject because of distance. And, more often than not, he is shooting from the cool shadow of his car with the subject exposed to hot sunshine. As result, he has acquired unconvincing ability in estimating light values existing at far points.

This is of great importance. After standing virgil for several days for a person to appear in photographic range, the awaited opportunity must be filmed instantly. There

Continued on page 534

by
Grahame G. Graham

THE *perfect* GIFT



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FOR PICTURE TAKERS

He's probably wanted a WESTON for a long, long time. So what gift would be more appreciated on this Christmas morn. For the amateur or professional... taking stills, miniatures, movies, or using the critical color film... the WESTON Exposure Meter will assure years of perfect photography... years of enjoyment and satisfaction from this ideal Xmas gift. See the WESTON at your nearest photographic dealer's, or, write for literature... Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, 598 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

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Let's Make Some Trick Titles

Continued from page 523

shot, have camera and tube pointing at a downward angle, and hold a photo-flood unit close to the ground glass, while you revolve the tube. The more mirror-sides you have to your kaleidoscope-tube, the more tricky will be the reflections.

You can get some very interesting melting effects in Kodachrome titles by the use of colored candle-wax, or colored paraffin, molded into letters. Putting these into a flat pan (like a cookie-tin), which in turn is put on a gas stove or an electric heater, you mount the camera to shoot down onto the letters, and arrange the light so you get shadows to throw them into relief. As the paraffin gets hot, it melts—and so does your title. You can melt the words in or out, according to whether they are right-side-up or upside-down in relation to the camera.

Now that Kodachrome is available for Leica and Contax, you can naturally use Kodachrome slides and a miniature slide-projector for making Kodachrome titles. Simply project the slide onto a sheet of ground-glass, and place your camera on the opposite side, to photograph the projected image from behind.

Carrying this idea one step farther, you can make titles using the beginning of your actual Kodachrome scene for a background. Instead of a Leica slide-projector, use your regular 16mm, or 8mm, projector. For your title-letting, if you aren't a double-exposure enthusiast, you can use white or silver letters on a sheet of clear celluloid or cellophane placed a bit in front of the ground-glass projection screen. Arrange the front lighting so that no direct light hits the ground-glass screen. You can stop your camera's lens down pretty well, to increase the depth of focus, so that both letters and background are reasonably sharp. Now, indulge in some stop-motion work on both the camera and projector: expose a frame or two, stop the camera, move the projector ahead one frame, expose another frame in the camera, and so on. This would be rather tedious if you tried to expose a whole scene; but after you have shot enough footage so the title can be read, you can stop, and cut your title-film directly into the original film. It's a good idea to mark the last frame you used in the projection-shot, to simplify the cutting and minimize the chance of a "jump" on the screen.

You can work all sorts of tricks into a title like this. For instance, you can fade the projected part in with a fading-glass, and then fade the lettering in and out by dimming the front lights.

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And by using a fading-glass on the camera, it should be possible to make Kodachrome lap-dissolves from one scene to another, from a title to a scene, and so on. Even though you use the new Type A Kodachrome, you may find it necessary to experiment a bit with a graduated blue filter until your color-balance in the copied film is correct, and the idea naturally won't work at all if your projector has a greenish gold-glass fire-shutter. But it offers a simple substitute for optical printing.

Micro-Filming the Smallest Known Organism

Continued from page 524

amoebae. But they still insisted on dying before we could get the camera started.

Then we placed the water in a refrigerator and chilled it to just above the freezing point. Camera was in place, focused, and started running. Then the lights were turned on. This procedure proved resultful. I had about six feet of film showing the amoebae swimming around and indulging in their quaint custom of propagating by division. Then they would succumb to the heat and light.

That is, of the film that went through the camera, six feet of it was worth saving. In running time, that represents ten seconds.

By repeating the practice patiently and with great observance of detail, I finally secured sufficient of these ten-second strips of action to provide ample footage for the doctors' research.

The microscope gave magnification of six hundred diameters. Further magnification was gained by projection from the 16mm. film to the screen. Depending on distance from film to screen, this further magnification would be several hundred.

Thus, a microscopic organism, invisible to the eye, was shown big as a watermelon for its most intimate idiosyncrasies to be noted in detail for the benefit of science and mankind.

Later, symptomatic evidences of the two patients and other pathological data was filmed and added to the amoeba footage, providing a complete visual document of the effect and cause of this strange disease of unpronounceable title that for the first time invaded our shores.

Exhibited before a meeting of the American College of Surgeons to an international audience, it evoked much favorable comment and was rated as a considerable contribution to the profession's sum total of reference material on the subject.

Photographing a subject you can't see does have its fascinations.

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Catalog B-11 on request

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Balancing Light

Continued from page 526

the highlight side, when for lighting the background, you might use one single unit for the shadow-side, and a twin-lamp unit for the high-light side. If your people are going to move around much, you will very likely need additional lamps to illuminate them: simply add them as needed (it's easy, now the Photoflood units are so much cheaper!) and remember to keep them properly balanced, so that all through the picture you have one side definitely highlight, the other definitely shadow.

Don't overlook, either, the possibilities offered in this balancing by the various sizes of Photofloods now available. In addition to the standard Photofloods, there are smaller, half-size globes, several sizes of opal-glass Photofloods which give a more diffused light, and the big No. 4 Photofloods which require a Mogul-base socket, and turn out more than three times as much light as the standard type.

Another thing: don't overlook the possibilities offered by the room itself. Regular and small-size Photofloods, judiciously placed in regular wall-fixtures, tables and reading lamps, and so on, will help to make the room look natural on the screen. And they will put in additional highlights and shadows that add to the illusion of depth and roundness.

Above all—don't be afraid of shadows! For without shadows, we can't perceive highlights. Shadows, quite as much as highlights, "make" the picture.

Your Yuletide Film

Continued from page 521

SCENE 32: MEDIUM SHOT. The table guests raise their wine glasses.

SCENE 33: CLOSE SHOT. Showing the glasses only, held aloft, a toast manifestly being given. FADE IN the superimposed title MERRY CHRISTMAS. FADE OUT slowly.

Street scenes and other exteriors should reflect the Holiday scene. If you can get out on a Sunday morning and manage to shoot the typical Christmas store window-displays, it will be a good item. A Pola-screen will cut the glare and reflection usually coming from large areas of glass. Community celebrations, outdoor illuminated trees, especially those encrusted with ice found in some sections, and other colorful Yule items can be added.

And for scenes of your children with Santa Claus, arrange with a nearby store using such a character for advertising to have the rotund and costumed personage give you a few minutes out in the sunlight during a time of day when visitors are few.

Professional Lighting Units at Amateur Cost

Continued from page 525

When cornered, Rose will break down and confess to having one item of lighting equipment that he rather shamedly admits is more expensive. It is a baby spot light. It, with its stand, cost three dollars and eighty-three cents!

The stand is the same as before, but with a U shaped wooden frame at the top. At a window-display concern, he purchased a second-hand window display spotlight such as window trimmers use. For it, he plunged—three dollars worth. It hangs in the U frame with thumbscrews enabling it to be fixed in any wanted direction.

It acts as a focusing control to throw a flood or spot light as desired. It is a decidedly useful unit for general or back lighting and for getting highlights in close-ups. The remaining eighteen cents of cost was, he agrees, rank extravagance. He saw a fancy switch at that price and fell for it.

For all practical photographic purposes, it is the lighting equivalent of a baby spot costing around fifty dollars.

He has several silver reflectors. They are of 3-ply 1-inch wood, four feet by two, hinged half way along the four-foot side, and covered with pointer's silver leaf. They cast a very soft and even light that eyes can look straight at without blinking. Cost is but a few cents.

Rose made these handy tools not from a money-saving standpoint so much as he wanted them to certain design and couldn't find them at local stores to satisfy both his preference and purse.

He gladly offers them, and the accompanying illustration, as suggestion to other amateurs who can wield simple tools. Particularly in far-away points or in communities not boasting fully-stocked camera supply stores, should they be welcome. And by amateurs to whom prices of store equipment stand in the way of making interior shots.

Detective Work with Camera

Continued from page 530

is no time for considered or deliberate determination of exposure or focus. He grabs his camera, makes snap adjustments—and shoots. His photographic qualities average amazingly high, again showing that extensive puttering with camera adjustments is not a requirement to good work. It's a case of knowing your camera and of judging light.

Sandel never fails to get his man,

cinematically speaking. His most amusing experience was filming a known criminal meeting several of his cohorts in imagined privacy of his back yard. Sandel filmed the group through a knot-hole in a fence.

The work has few thrills. It's mostly dogged perseverance. But he looks forward to having a real thrill some day. He would like to be on hand with his camera just as a band of bank robbers came running from the hold-up scene, smoking guns in hand and loot in the other. Such a film would be interesting evidence to show in court, he feels. He can imagine the surprise of the robbers at being so completely identified as they gaze at the screen.

Analyze Your Odd Shots for Continuity

Continued from page 529

of continuity that made them commercially possible. Movies and continuity are practically synonymous . . . one goes with the other.

To make my picture "Dare Devils of the Air" I needed personalities; otherwise to merely state that the daring pilot did so and so and then show you the picture would not be so convincing as to say Roscoe Turner performed the trick. I selected such famous flyers as Michel Detroyat, Milo Bucham, world's champion upside down flier; the great German war ace, Major Ude, picking a handkerchief from the ground with the tip of his wing. The fearless "Hollywood Trio" of motion picture stunt flyers; Captain Alex Papana of Roumania; the Italian ace, Falconia and Di Granere, Canadian world war ace.

To create interesting movies you must have more than good photograph lighting and composition, you must also have continuity.

CORRECTION!

In the November issue of the American Cinematographer an erroneous statement inadvertently appeared in the advertisement which announced the formation of Camera Equipment, Inc.

The statement, "A staff of cameramen will shoot shorts of every type," should not have appeared. Frank Zucker wishes to correct any false impression which may have resulted from this misleading phrase.

These action shots of "Shorty" and "Ditto" famous screen monkeys, owned by Mr. Haeseler of Hollywood were shot with a Leica. Only the "click-spin-click" of a

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Prize Winners

The prize winners of the American Cinematographer 1936 Amateur Movie contest will be announced in the January issue of this magazine . . . that is the next issue.

At the time of going to press everything points to an entry fully as big as last year. Many of the old favorites are among those submitting film, but new names are coming into the picture—and several with some very fine film if preliminary judging is any indication.

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1936—All months.

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1933—Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, October, November, December.

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1931—All months.

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American Cinematographer

6331 Hollywood Blvd.

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A JUNIOR SOCIETY

for the Amateur

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CINEMATOGRAPHERS has organized a junior branch of its association for the amateur to be known as the SOCIETY OF AMATEUR CINEMATOGRAPHERS.

FOR MANY YEARS amateurs have been requesting the American Society of Cinematographers to form an organization for them that would be representative, authoritative and instructive.

WHILE IT WOULD be easy to form such an organization in the spirit of enthusiasm that usually accompanies such pleas, but to insure the continuance of such an association it needs real ideals and a constructive policy.

THE APPLICANT must own a camera, he must have made motion pictures, and he must submit a picture to the reviewing board which is made up of members of the American Society of Cinematographers. This does not mean that the amateur is going to be judged by 100% professional standards as practically every member on the reviewing board operates either an 8mm or 16mm camera and is familiar with the shortcomings of the amateur's equipment.

MEMBERSHIP will include a subscription to the "American Cinematographer". It will also include the use of the outstanding films made by members of the Society of Amateur Cinematographers. As films are submitted, the best will be duplicated and an analysis prepared by a member of the American Society of Cinematographers. This analysis will go with the picture and the picture will be available to any member of the Society of Amateur Cinematographers.

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